class, and all are as fat as seals. Not one Japanese in fifty ever tastes of any animal food except fish. Sugar is the only luxury, and yet I buy it here in Simola cheaper than you can in New York. They are the best fed, clad, and lodged, and the least overworked, of any people on earth. God grant that future generations may not have cause to regret the hour I arrived in Japan! The usual dress of the Japanese of rank is of silk; but on the occasion of my sudience the nobles were dresses made of a coarse yellow grass cloth. This, as they say, is to remind them of the poverty and frugality of their ancestors. I have never seen a diamond, pearl, or ornament of gold or silver, worn by any person in Japan.

As you take an interest in the "fair sex," you will expect some description of the beauties of Japan. The women of condition never make visits, (except the mother to a married daughter;) have no assemblages of their "dear five hundred friends;" nor do they assemble at the tea table, to hold high courts of consure on the manners and morals of their friends. They go out once or twice in a year to visit some celebrated temple, but their ordinary devotions are paid at a shrine within their houses, or at a pretty Mis erected within the enclosures of their grounds. The females of the laboring classes perform some portion of out-door labor; but they are not overworked, as in China and other parts of Asia. Polygamy obtains—i. e., a man may have any number of "second wives." When a female is selected as a first wife, the prepares for her "change of condition" by smearing her teeth with a horrid mixture which not only blackers them forever, but also destroys a portion of the gums, and the lips sometimes remain permanently swollen. She next shaves her eyebrows and exterminates her eyelshee, and changes the fashion of her hair. She has now only to bring the knot of her girdle round to the front, and all the world knows that she is a first wife, the commander-in-chief of all the visecond wives," and the undisputed proprietres In the house. This last privilege reminds one of a similar right exercised by the wives of the respectable Abraham, (Rachel and Leah.) The second wives do not perform any of these absurd actions, consequently they are by far the best-looking in the eyes of the To-jin or foreigners. A lady in full dress—i. e., made up for mischief—is worth deacribing. Her face is thickly covered with rice flour, on which rouge—real rouge—is prettily placed, while her lips are brought to that just violet linge that drives the Japanese lover even to making poetry; her robes are numerous and clumsy, and her girdle is so vast in its amplitude, that it would make a robe for any ordinary woman; her head is bristling with metal ornaments that look like the grandfathers of all the tuning forks; her really pretty feet are protected by neat straw sandals; when she walks she minces her steps as though her legs were tied together at the knees.

steps as though her legs were tied together at the knees.
Did I ever tell you of the description a young Malay
Teunsungong, of Sumatra, once gave me of a young girl
with whom he was in love? No. Then, you shall have it now: "Tuan," said he, "Tuan, she is high-bosomed and moon-faced; she has a mole on her check like a spot of ambergris; her lips are like the new out shell of the nancosteen: her teeth are whiter than the chambaka mangosteen; her teeth are whiter than the chambaka flower; her breath makes the clove tree die with envy; her hair is blacker than the night of separation to the distracted lover; her form is like a branch of willow, and as she walks her hips move from side to side!"

Yedo covers more ground than London, and its population is about two millions. The Japanese say that no census is ever taken in Japan; that returns are made of

the numbers of certain classes; but as the nobles, peasthe numbers of certain classes; but as the notice, peas-nuts, mechanics, and women and children are omitted from these returns, they do not serve even as a basis for estimates of population. The Japanese gave me a map of the city, but as it is constructed without reference to a scale, it is of little value; even the compass bearings of different points in the city are incorrect. The streets generally are of good width and are well sewered, but they are all unpaved. No carriages are seen, a few hand-carts are used to transport heavy articles; canals inter-

cares are used to transport heavy articles; canals inter-sect the city in various directions.

The chief feature of Yedo is the "Castle," as it is called. This consists of four irregular circles, or rather polygons, all surrounded with mosts or ditches; the three inner circles have stone walls three inner circles have stone walls, or a bank of earth faced with stone, and varying in height from twelve to thirty feet, according to the nature of the ground on which they are built. The gate-ways through the walls epen into quadrangles of fifty to sixty feet; the gate of egress being placed at right angles with the entrance gute. As a means of defence, the Castle is unworthy of its name, except against assailants armed with bows and arrows. The moats are fordable, and are some eighty arrows. The moats are fordable, and are some eighty to one hundred and fifty feet wide, spanned by neat wooden bridges. The inner polygon is occupied exclusively by the Emperor and his sons and families: the second, by the Council of State and princes; the third and fourth polygons by the Dimios, titular princes, and high officers of the government. I will close this 'unreasonably-long letter by showing you how cheaply a man may procure a reputation as a scavan in this country. Talking one day with the Prince of Tamba about dogs, I stated that I had always observed that where a dog had any white about his body the terminal hairs in his tail would also be white. The Prince opened his eyes at this, and when be white. The Prince opened his eyes at this, and when he went home ordered an examination of the dogs in his premises, which were found to be marked as I sated. Interested by this he ordered his servants to scour the Interested by this he ordered his servants to scour the neighboring streets and temple grounds, and bring up all their pariah inhabitants; these also stood the test. Angazed at this, he repeated my statement and his experience at the Castle, where some 400 to 500 of the high nobles as supplie daily. Universal interest was excited, and there enough such a dog hunt as Yedo never saw beand there encued such a dog hunt as Yedo never saw before. Dogs of every kind were scrutinized, from the
high-priced pug, called in their vernacular jin, down to
the mangy vagabon! that skulked about and shirked his
living. Still my tale about dogs' tails stood the test.
At last letters were written to Kioto-osaca and other
large towns ordering a general canine examination. When
the reports arrived my glory and reputation reached the
culminating point, and I was looked upon by the Japaness as you westerns look on Buffon, Cavier, & Co. Ever yours, sincerely,

July 26, 1858.

At last two cleam-frigates have arrived here. I have only a letter from you dated in January, 1857. Have you not written since then 'I have no time to add more, except to say that I am very happy, and that I shall be able to send another letter to you about the 10th of next

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

Eleven foreign ships are now in Savannah, or will be there in the next thirty days, after timber. One firm has a contract for forty-seven millions of feet, and some of these vessels are now loading with a portion of it.

The value of food consumed in New York during 1858 is estimated at \$12,000,000; and the number of quadrupeds eaten was 191,374 beaves, 10,128 cows, 36,675 calves, 551,479 swine.

Both branches of the Kansas territorial legislature con rened at Lecompton on the 4th inst. Both branches assed concurrent resolutions adjourning to meet in Law ence on the 6th inst.

A new opera by Balfe was produced by the Pyne and Harrison troupe in London on the 20th ult. No less than six pieces were redemanded and repeated, and the composer was summoned before the foot-lights three composer was summoned before the recongre-times in the course of the evening. The opera is called "Satanells, or the Power of Love."

General Scott had a public reception on the 6th inst a his arrival at New Orleans. He was cordially welcomed by the mayor, the members of the city councils, and the military of the city, who went down to Milne-burg. After speeches befitting the occasion, the company sat down to an elegant breakfast, which was fully

The Pariscorrespondent of the Boston Journal says that in an interview a few days since with several English capitalists, the Emperor expressed his confidence and support in the preposed laying of a telegraph cable between France and America, the termination of which is to be the city of Boston. The company is being formed, and the whole affair will be carried into execution as rapidly

On Monday, in Cincinnati, the boiler of the hair and brisice establishment of Joseph Whitaker exploded. For the past three weeks the boiler had not been in use, a fire being built for the first time in that period on Monday. It is supposed therefore, that some of the pumps and become frozen by the greent cold weather, and that there was not sufficient water in the boiler. Three Individuals employed in the building were injured. The Cincinnati Commercial says:

incinnat Commercial says:
"The force of the explosion was so great that the offer itself, which was twenty feet in length, was exerted boller itself, which was twelfy feet in length, was earried a distance of near thirty feet, and then forced through a stone wall two feet in thickness! The wall was so strongly built that the boiler only made a hole just large enough to permit its passage into the dry house, the remainder of the wall being as firm as ever. The force of the comension was so victent as to drive out the tront doors of the store above into the middle of the street, and the rear once nearly to the canal. The steam also forced up the boards of the floor in large holes, and scattered itself through the building

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869.

Business Notice.

business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discon-No payments should be used to Agents after this date, ex-tr. W. G. Lyscomb, p., who is authorized to make collections.

Washingtone, Murch 23, 1858—4.

The Longtonian mixed is not intended to include any spenis or collectors that we new employed in this city, but use only who have performed such service in other parts of the Ap 22—4.

WRITTEN CONSTITUTIONS-POPULAR SOVER EIGNTY.

All governments on the face of the earth may be resolved into one or the other of two classes, viz : those which respect and guaranty the rights of citizens, and those which proceed by the mere arbitrary will of the governing power. It matters little in practice to the citizen whether his rights depend upon the whim and caprice of one man, or of a number of men , of a monarch or a mob. If they are not secured by guarantees, and not protected by laws, superior to the arbitrary will of the ruling power, it matters little in result whether that will be singular or plural, of one man or of many men.

It is needless to argue that the governments of this confederacy, as well State as federal, were all founded upon principles looking to the establishment of justice and equality between citizens, and framed with the express aim of protecting and maintaining the rights of the governed. To this great object may be referred all that is peculiar, and all that is admirable and excellent in our system of government. The people are recognised as the source of all political power, because they are considered a safer depository of sovereignty than any single individual, whether endowed with the prerogatives of an autocrat, or invested with the limited powers of a constitutional monarch. But when the framers of our government had thus reposed the sovereignty of the State in the people, they did not stop here, and consider their work finished. They did not onclude that they had fortified the rights of citizens from dauger, and planted the government upon a secure and permanent basis, when they had inau gurated the rule of the masses. On the contrary, every subsequent step that they took in organizing our system of government, was designed to protect the rights of individuals and minerity classes from the arbitrary power of the popular will. After once reposing the sovereignty of the State in the people, the framers of our governments then bent all their thoughts and directed all their cares to devising the most judicious and effective means of restraining the excesses of the populace. It was in this view that they invented that most admirable and distinguishing feature in our American system of governmentthe written constitution.

The written constitution was designed as a chart and rule limiting and restraining, not only the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary, in the exercise of their functions, by its supreme mandates and inhibitions, but putting a bit and rein upon the people also. It acknowledged the sovereignty of the people; but it reduced the sovereign people themselves to a meet, proper and dutiful subordination to the higher authority of law. Indeed, it may be said without exaggeration, that the express object of our written constitutions was to repudiate the pet dog. ma of modern times which is usually expressed by the phrase "popular sovereignty," by which it is meant to assert the license of majorities to trample laws and constitutions under foot-the right of the people in mass to commit any wrong upon individuals or minorities-and to invoke in their justification, against all constitutional and legal restraints which may stand in their way, the "higher law" of God's will or the people's will as the vox dei or rox populi may best suit their argument.

In pursuance of the effort to restrain popular exesses, a legislature, a judiciary, an executive were established as organs for the legal expression of the popular will; but their functions were all subor dinated to the restraining provisions of written constitutions. The people were recognised as the original source of sovereign authority; but they were themselves subjected, not only to the provisions of the written constitutions, but to the le acted by their creature, the legislature, as administered by their agents, the courts, and as executed by their servants, the ministerial officers of the government. Each citizen was a constituent of the sovreignty of the State; but yet, if any one of them ommitted a capital crime, a mere sheriff or his deputy was authorized, upon due conviction, to hang him, sovereign as he was. The written constitution was, in its every line and letter, a denial of the dogma that "the people," either individually or collectively, "could do no wrong." It was because the people were known to be capable, colectively, of gross and grievous wrong when excited and misled, that the written constitution itself was framed. It was because it was known that they were liable individually, to sad delinquencies, that the legislature was empowered to enact penal codes for punishing individuals of the sovereign constituency, and that a ministerial police was empowered, by warrant from the courts, to inflict condign punshment upon the bodies of delinquent members of the sovereign power.

The federal constitution differed little in the theoy upon which it was framed, from the State constitutions to which we have been referring. It was designed to protect the rights of sections, States, and individuals from the arbitrary caprice, the wanton aggression or the fanatical madness of a prelominating popular power. A distinguished intance of its design in this regard is to be found in its provision concerning fugitives from labor. It is otorious that at that day the great majority of the eading men of our country were opposed to the institution of African slavery, and doubted its righteoneness in the eye of religion or morals, They were establishing the federal constitution, however, for the primary purpose of protecting individual rights from arbitrary aggression or caprice; and they were too true to their great mission, and too loyal to their pure principles, to be-

holder within the jurisdiction of the federal constitu tion, it is now asserted that the populations of the Territories may do, notwithstanding the guarantees contained in that instrument. The people of the States are subjected, in exercising the functions of popular sovereignty, to the restraining provis one of their State constitutions, as well as those of he federal compact. The people of the United State who are really sovereign, not only within their several communities, but in the Territories also, are curbed and restrained in the exercise of sovereign power by written constitutions; but, yet, the people of the Territories are now declared to be as free as the wild buffaloes or antelopes of the prairie to exercise the attributes of popular sovereignty without any sort of constitutional restraint, at their own arbitrary pleasure and with entire abandon.

The framers of the federal constitution felt themselves bound to respect individual rights, to protect by constitutional provisions individual rights, which the inhabitants of the Territories, it is now asserted, may trample upon and destroy at their arbitrary will

The tendency of all republics has been to the gradual accumulation of arbitrary power in the hands of the populace, at the expense of the constitutional rights of individuals and minorities. History teaches that when all barriers against this arbitrary power of the populace have disappeared, the change from the fickle despotism of the many to the more steady and consistent despotism of a single dictator, has succeeded as a natural result, and been accepted by the governed as a relief and a blessing Popular government has arrived at the brink of destruction when the laws are repudiated, constitu tions are spit upon, and the arbitrary sovereignty of the populace inaugurated; for the next step from popular license, in the historical progress of government, is, to the dictatorship of a single popular favorite or master of men. Much is said of legislative usurpation, and of judicial usurpation; but more dangerous than all to free government is popular usurpation; for when once the despotism of the populace is established by the overthrow of laws and constitutions, it is but a question of time how long before the people will seek escape from the intolerable despotism of the multitude to that of a single tyrant, whose neck at least is responsible for outrageous misfeasance.

JAPAN LETTERS FROM TOWNSEND HARRIS.

We publish in another place two interesting let ters from Mr. Townsend Harris, our consular representative to the Emperor of Japan These letters, though private, are very valuable, conveying, as they do, so much information of a country which has heretofore been a sealed book to all civilized States. The successful negotiations of Mr. Harris with the late Emperor, we trust, will prove to be only the beginning of others which shall end in bringing the empire completely within the range of the great commercial States of Christendom. The temper exhibited by the Japanese government has been admirable; and if the late Emperor is to be regarded as a fair representative of the ruling classes, there is every reason to hope that the most favorable results may hereafter be achieved. It is not by any means a mere question of the extension of commerce. A people who have been so long unknown, who have attained considerable distinction in arts and manufactures, who have evinced an exceedingly amiable disposition, are not to be measured by their ability to furnish profitable trade to our adventurous countrymen. All information contracts of Redick McKee. sentative to the Emperor of Japan These letters. though private, are very valuable, conveying, as our adventurous countrymen. All information concerning them is interesting and valuable. We are under obligations to a friend who has furnished us with Mr. Harris's letters.

POSTAGE TO HAYFI, VIA ENGLAND.

We are requested to state that, under the provis ons of a postal convention recently concluded be tween the United Kingdom and Hayti, the single rate of postage on letters from the United States to Hayti, forwarded in the British mail, via England, on and after the 1st of January, 1859, is 33 cents, prepayment required, which is in full to destination.

MR. GWIN'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

(From the Southern (California) Vineyard) On the 12th of Oct. last Senator Gwin addressed

mail routes.

The concluding and important part of the letter shows The concluding and important part of the letter shows the close attention and untiring care devoted to the interests of California and welfare of the people by Dr. Gwin. There is not a State in the glorious confederacy which has furnished a cotemporacy member of the Senate, who has excelled in devotion to the interests of his constituents, or in ability to accomplish those objects which, as their representative, he has attempted. His prescience, which is most remarkable, supported by a sound judgment, has enabled him, under administrations differing in politics, to command an unusual degree of influence with the executive department. the executive department.

the executive department.

The necessity of military posts along all the overland routes is indispensable. The fatal catastrophe which befel a band of our brethren upon the banks of the Colorado, almost at the time Mr. Gwin was dictating this letter, eaches us the importance of the principle so ardently ad cated by him.

The overland routes must be protected, and so efficient

ly as to permit companies and travellers to pass and repass without the incumbrance of milliary stores, and muni-tions of war. We believe that Senator Gwin will not suf-fer the subject to rest until the roads are guarded or the indians so restrained that emigrants may travel the length and breadth of our country, in that peace and se-curity which is most conducive to their own desires and the prosperity of the country.

(From the Shasta (California) Courier.)
We are obliged to Dr. Gwin for a copy of a most interesting letter which he has recently done the State a great service in writing to Mr. Buchanan. We have read it with great satisfaction; and, with it before us, cannot but express astonishment at the objections which have been taken to it by certain California papers. The document gives a very complete history of the overland enterprise—for which its author has always professed a warm friendship—its present condition and necessities, and future prospects and wants.

The senator urges upon the attention of the President the great importance, indeed the urgent necessity, of such a distribution of the forces at his command along the line of the route which passes through the country of the Camanche and Apache as will effectually protect the pioneer and Pacific-bound traveller from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of those most merciless savages. (From the Shasta (California) Courier.)

The Eighth of January was most patriotically celebrated in Memphis, Tenn., on which occasion the magnificent bust of General Jackson was inaugurated. The oration of the day was delivered by Hon Andrew Ewing, which was followed by an eloquent speech from Edward Pickett, esq. At an early hour the streets were thronged. Pickett, thronged.

come themselves the instruments of such aggression. They accordingly inserted in that instrument a gustantee for the slaveholder's right of property in his slaves.

There has been a wide departure in modern times, however, from the principles which governed the fathers of the republic in the framing of that notable instrument. That which these sages dared not do to effect the prostration of the rights of the slave-

CONGRESSIONAL. Thirty-Fifth Congress-- Second Session.

FRIDAY JANUARY 14, 1859.

The VICE PRESIDENT had before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, made in com-pliance with a resolution of the 22d of December last, directing him to report such changes in the laws rega-lating postages as, in his opinion, would reader it a self-sustaining department; which was read and ordered to be printed.

[The Postmaster General farnishes a somewhat claborate opinion, quoting the various laws and changes made from time to time; and also showing the postal revenue derived in each State and Territory, with much statistical information pertinent to the subject. He expresses the opinion (as was understood from a basty glance at the document) that the institution could undoubtedly be made a self-sustaining one by a diminution of the sorvice; but that it was worthy of consideration whether such a policy should be adopted, as it would leave a mere skeleton of postal arrangement, neither suited to the business nor social wants of the country. Under the act of 1845 it would seem that the revenue received was about equal to the expenditures, while it is affirmed that ever since the passage of the act of 1857, fixing the rate of postage at three cents, the excess of expenditure over the revenue has been regularly and largely increasing; which fact the Postmaster General thinks obviously suggests that, if Congress is determined to make the department "a self-sustaining one," the surest means of doing so would be to fall back on the rates of the act of 1846.]

MEMORIALS, ETC. The Postmaster General furnishes a somewhat clabs MEMORIALS, ETC.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred; By Mr. CLARK: From T. B. Templeton, asking com

pensation for his services in reporting at the trial of Dr Gardiner, indicted for frauds upon the treasury. By Mr. BIGLER: From J. G. Lintz, asking to be re compensed for his services as keeper of the public property connected with the improvement of the harbor of

Ecic.

By Mr. IVERSON: From James and Theodore Walters, asking that certain lots in the city of Washington may be conveyed to them.

By Mr. MASON: From George Squiers, asking to be

By Mr. MASON: From George Squiers, asking to be allowed the balance of salary and outfits due him as chargé d'attaires to the republic of Central America.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: From Tilman Leake, asking that certain money paid by him for land which had been proviously sold and patented by the United States may be refunded, with interest.

By Mr. DOOLITILE: From the widow of Thomas Reynolds, of the war of 1812, asking to be pensioned in consequence of the losses and suffering of her husband during that war.

By Mr. CAMERION: From citizens of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, asking the enactment of a law granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812.

war of 1812.

By Mr. HARLAN: From citizens of Iowa, asking the establishment of a new land district in that State.

By Mr. DAVIS: Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Mcrchants' Exchange Association of Washington in favor of a charter of incorporation for a company to construct a railroad from the navy-yard along Pennsylvania account to Geografication.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

avenue to Georgetown.

Mr. HAMMOND, from the Committee on Naval Affaire

fairs, to which was referred the joint resolution, authorizing the settlement of the accounts of Redick McKee, reported it back with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. GWIN asked immediate action on the resolution, and having explained its object, the resolution was read a third time and passed.

RESOLUTIONS AGREED TO. On motion by Mr. CLINGMAN.

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to carry into effect the twenty-fourth section of the civil and diplomatic act of March 3, 1856, by paying the claims on the occared to the assessment by Mesers. Upton and Scienciey, and Washington and Mason, commissioners under the Cherokee treaty of 1856.

On motion by Mr. WILSON,

On motion by Mr. WILLSON,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to farnish
the Senate with copies of all contracts and advertisements for contracts made for live oak finite since March 4, 1837; to make by what
authority they were made; to furnish schedules of all proposals made
under the advertisements of May 22, 1837, and June 14th, 1838; to
give the names of the lowest bidders to whome contracts were awardod; to state whether any contracts were abrogated, when, and for
what reasons; to state if any contracts were made for live oak timber in the mouth of September, 1858, and, if so, with whom and by
what authority; to state whether the present confractor of contractors, if any such exist, have compiled with the terms of his or their
contracts in making deliveries of timber at the time specified; to state ber in the month of September, 1808, and, if wo, with whom and by what authority; its state whether the present contractor or contractors for contractors or contractors or contractors or contracts or contracts in making deriver of timber at the time specified; to state what quantity of live east, if any, and the description thereof, were juing in the Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Charlestown, and Kittery yards at the date of the advertisement for proposals of June 14th, 1858, and to whom the same belonged; and if such timber was so lying in said yards, whether it was the property of private individuals, and, if so, for what purpose it was there and by whit sutherity; to state whether the whole or any portion of sand timber, it such existed, was furnished according to contracts made under proposal issued May 24, 1857; whether the whole or any portion of it was received under any subsequent contracts; to state whether the under the description of the proposal issued May 24, 1857; whether the whole or any portion of it was received under any subsequent contracts; to state whether the day large 14th, 1858, was the usual and customary time.

Mr. SHIELDS showing the timber in the advertisement for bids of June 14th, 1858, was the usual and customary time.

Mr. SHIELDS submitted the following resolution, and

Air. SHIELDS submitted the following resolution, and asked its consideration:

Wh reas the Stour holdage is the State of Minnegata have a larger tract of country as a reservation than is necessary for their use; and whereas the Winnelbago Indiana in the countries of line. Earth and Walca, in the state State, occupy a territory now onlinely surrounded by white settlements, and which reservation is near the ecutro of the most densely populated districts in the State; therefore.

Resided, That the Scoretary of the Interior inform the Senate whether as competent or expedient to take any stage at the present time to remove the Winnelbagoes from their present position and locate them apon a portion of the Sioux reservation or elsewhere, and secure to each head of a family of both actions a tract of hald sufficient for a carm; and it as, whether any, and what, begishation to necessary to mable bain to effect that purpose.

Mr. HALE had no objection to the call for informaion, but it struck him as affirming a fact which he, by roting for it, was supposed to endorse, and of which h as ignorant.

Mr. CLAY objected to the consideration, and it lies

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill to establish a line of

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill to establish a line of mail steamers from New Orleans or Mobile to sundry ports therein mentioned on the Gulf of Mexico. [This bill proposes to authorize the Postmuster General to contract with any parties that have obtained a like contract from Mexico for the conveyance of the mail to and from this country and from the republic of Mexico every week by steamers—the terminus in the United States to be New Orleans or Mobile, to touch each trip at Galveston, Matagorda, Brazos Santiago, Tampico, Vera Cenz, Contzacoalces, Tobasco, Laguna, Campeachy, and Sisal. The contract not to exceed a ——term of years, and not to involve an expenditure of —— thousand dollars per year, the same to be paid out of the treasury.]

RAILROAD ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUAR. Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the onsideration of the bill from the House of Representa-ves in relation to a railway along Pennsylvania avenue,

Washington city.

Mr. IVERSON hoped that motion would not be agr Mr. IVERSON hoped that motion would not be agreed to. This was the day usually assigned to the ponsidera-tion of private bills; and he hoped that, inasmuch as the session was about half gone, and very little time had been devoted to their consideration, the private calendar now be taken up.

HALE would prefer to have the resolutions sub

atited by the senator from Tennessee [Mr. Johnson] in agard to retrenchment in the expenses of the government, now taken up for consideration.

Mr. BROWN urged the importance of taking up and tonce disposing of the bill indicated by the senator from constitution.

Pennsylvania.

Mr. CAMERON remarked that passenger railways in other cities had been found a great convenience and confort; and so they would be here to members of Congress.

and others having business at the seat of govern and others having business at the seat of government, as well as to the citizens.

Mr. IVERSON saw no reason why this bill should have preference over all the other private. We us the calendar. It was nothing but a monopoly a a gratuity on the part of the government, which would give immense fortimes to the persons named in it; and he could see no justice in such a proposition.

Mr. MALLORY also opposed the bill as a monopoly. The hour of one o'clock having arrived—

The CHAIR announced the special order, being the Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. IVERSON moved to postpone the special order, for the purpose of taking up the private calendar.

Mr. GWIN hoped that motion would not prevait, it would be much better to present to vote upon the Pacific railroad bill and dispose of it.

Mr. CLARK boped the private calendar would not be taken up now.

Mr. CLARK hoped the private cannot taken up now.

Mr. TOOMES was desirous of pushing the railroad bill to a decisive vote, and either pass it or reject it. As for the private bills, a large portion of them were destitute of justice, and only appealed to the generosity of members of Congress; and they could very well wait another day. Until the Pacific railroad bill was disposed of in some way, there was no prospect of doing any other business.

ther business.

Mr. HAMLIN remarked that the Pacific railroad bill Mr. HAMILIN remarked that the Pacific railroad bill was a colorsus which had overstrode everything else so far during the session, and how much longer it would stand in the way no man could tell. There were a great number of propositions to be voted on; and he hoped that private claimants would not be compelled to wait day after day, and week after week, until this subject was discussed of

disposed of.

The question being taken, the motion of Mr. Ivenso was not agreed to—yeas 24, nays 32.

PACIFIC BAILBOAD BILL

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Harlax to strike out the words fixing the eastern terminus of the road at "a point on the Missouri river, between the mouths of the Big Sioux and Kansas rivers," and to insert a proposition that it shall be between the thirty-seventh and the forty-third parallels of latitude.

This proposition was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Measrs, Allen, Brederick, Canston, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Poolitich Durkoe, Fessenden, Foster, Haie, Hailin, Hisrhan, Jones, Fugh, Simmons, Transbull, and Wads—19.

NAY2—Measrs, Bates, Bayard, Bell, Benjanch, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chennut, Clay, Cliagman, Crittenden, Boughas, Flich, Litzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Harder, Versen, Johnson of Araber, Lander, Massen, Polik, Beld, Sebestan, Seward, Shiell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Tombs, Ward, Wilson, Wright, and Yulce—30.

Mr. CHANDLER remarked that the State of Missioner. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Pacific

Mr. CHANDLER remarked that the State of Michigan had instructed her senators to vote for a Pacific ratircal she had also instructed her senators to vote for a norther Pacific railroad. He was willing to deviate from those instructions so far as to vote for a central route, but could

ot vote for a southern route.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the bill so that the road should be built on the shortest practicable route between the parallels of latitude of thirty-four and forty-three which was rejected, as follows:

YEAS.—Messer, Bates, Brobergek, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Pixon Bookittle, Purkoe, Fersenden, Porier, Green, Hale, Hamila, Harian Johnson of Tomecose, Khey, Polk, Pagli, Sobastan, Simmon, Frumbull, Weile, and Wilson—23.

NAY.—Messer, Beil, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Cheenuf Clay, Clingman, Criticadon, Donglas, Pitch, Fizpatrick, Foot Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Humer, Iversen, Johnson of Arkanaa, Kennedy, Mallory, Poarce, Reid, Rice, Seward, Eldell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Dombe, Ward, and Wright—31.

Me. BIGLED 4.

Mr. BIGLER then moved to amend the bill by striking out the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth section and inserting the following in lieu thereof

out the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth sections and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

Sec. 4 And belifyrthereneete, That, in making said-contract, it shall be stipulated that said read shall be dyded into three grand dybeion of equal length, to be known as the eastern, western, and middle, and add dyi-sinus shall be divided into sections of twenty sive nulse each and that, in con-deration of the stipulations and under takings in an contract, there shall be and is hereby appropriated and set apart a quantity of lands equal to the alternate sections of public backs, for the space of twenty miles on each side of sail read, and for the full extent of the said eartern and western divisions, said tands to be selected from the sections to be designated in the public surveys by odd numbers, and to be held and conveyed as hereia provided and fail cases when the United State may have disposed of raid lands, or any partitioness, or from any cause cannot convey a legal title thereto, the designicy may be made up from any unsceuped and mappropriated public sands withouthed it takes of first miles on either said evial read; Provided and state of said read; it is also said the same are hereby, excluded from the operation of this act; and, to lieu thereof, a like quantity of unoccopied and unappropriated agricultural lands married to the fine of the road, through and inhered lands, may be enjected in alternate sections.

Soc. 3. And be if facther caused, That the party with whom the contract abressaid may be made up fail furnish a detailed servey and may thereof to the Precision, who shall cause the public lands, to the extension of the said and furnish a detailed servey and may thereof to the Precision, who shall cause the public lands, to the extension from a said road, and furnish a detailed servey and may thereof to the Precision, who shall cause the public lands, for forty miles on cach site of said road as practicable; and the provisions of the act of September, eighteen hundred and terty one, granting

by and the compensation to the treasury of the vinue cruck, shall be requirely paid from the taggered upon.

Sec. 7. And be if further enoted, That the President be, and he is hearby, authorized and directed, so soon as one section of twenty-five miles of said extern or western division is made and put into successful operation, tocause to be issued to sail two racting party bonds of the United States, bearing not exceeding five per centum per an unminterest, which interest shall be payable semi-annually, and num-interest, which interest shall be payable semi-annually, and num-interest, which interest shall be payable acmi-annually, and miles of said casters or was seria division is make and put into successful operation, to counts to be issued to said to it earling party bonds of the United States, bearing not exceeding the per centum per animal interest which interest shall be payable semi-annually, and the principal payable nucteen years from the date of their issue, to the amount of twelve them must be hundred dulars for each, make of the amount of twelve them and the principal payable nucteen years from the date of their issue, to the same; and in like manner, when another section of twenty, five miles of each division is made and put into accessful operation, an equal amount of bonds shall be issued and delivered to said contracting party, and sa with each succeeding section, until the whole read shall have been completed through said divisions: Provided, That the entire amount of house borology authorized to be issued on account of said read shall in no event exceed, in the accregate, the cause of exceen millions of dollars, it being the instead of this set to sugarate of the centracting party twelve thousand five hundred dollars for each mile of road completed and not not successful operation on a calcium and western divisions: which am of upony the acquainty of the centracting party in the transpectation and service produced and to the contracting party in the transpectation and service produced and to other contracting party for transpectation and service rendered to great the contracting party for transpectation and service provided and bonds authorized to be lessed by this set, shall be made to the contracting party for transpectation and service rendered and to the contracting party for transpectation and service produced and the contracting party for transpectation and service rendered and of the contracting party for transpectation and service provided which is the said of the contracting party for transpectation and service produced and party for the party of the party for transpectation and service produced and party of the pa

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the proposition of Mr. Mr. WILSOS moved to amend the proposition of Mr.
Brauen by striking out the clause that the three divisions
should be of equal length, and inserting a provision that
the eastern and western divisions of the rend shall be
five hundred miles each, and the remainder shall be
called the middle division; which was agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend the substitute by
adding the following proviso:

Proceeded, after That any contract which may be entered into shall, polare it hade effect, be submitted by the Problem to the Congress of the Indeed States, and shall take effect from and after his ratification y an act or joint reconjules of Gorgen.

Mr. TRUMBULL and Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky,

ivocated the amendment.

The question being taken, the provise was adopted-

The question being taken, the praviso was subject yeas 34, nays 25.

A long discussion ansued on various amendments, in which Messrs, WILSON, CAMERON, MALLORY, SIMMONS, SEWARD, and others participated. Without coming to any declaye yole, at length Mr. MASON moved to recommit the bill and all the amendments; which was not agreed to, as follows:

YEAS-Monny, Rayard, Benjamin, Brown, Cheshut, Clay

Was decided in the negative by the following vote:

YEAS—Mayers Bayard, Benjamis, Brown, Chesaut, Chrk, Clay,
Chogman, Criticodon, Filipatrick, Green, Hode, Handin,
Handon, Honder, Francis, Johnson of Yennessee, Kathory, Mason
Paurer, Reid, Diec, Shield, Shinri, Thempson of Kennessy, Twombs
and Ward—2:

NAYS—Bosses Albon Boll, Bigler, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler
Collaner, Pavis, Broon, Dodittle, Douglas, Durkee, Versendra, Font
Foster, Gwin, Backai, Chimon of Arkanes, Johns, King, Polk, Pugh,
Scharthan, Schard, Shields, Shamons, Trunball, Wade, Wilson, and
Weight, 50.

And after some further debate, without reaching out on the bill or amendments, the Senate adjourned of til Monday next

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved that the special of the bill for the reimbursement of citizens of corgia and Alabama for depredations by the Creek In lans—be postponed until Friday next.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, objected.

Subsequently Mr. Rircuiz withdrew his objection, and a motion of Mr. Stremess was agreed to.

COAL FOR USE IN THE NAVY.

Mr. KUNKEL, of l'emsylvania, on leave, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the House, at as early a period as practicable, a statement of the quantity of coal used in the naval service, and the amount of commission paid to the different coal agents since 1852, and by what authority such officers are paid; which was agreed to. SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, from the select committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the late Super-intendent of Public Printing, reported the following res

olution : Intion;

Resided. That the select committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the late Supermendent of Public Printing be authorized to imploy a stonggrapher, at the usual rate of compensation.

Mr. HOUSTON said he should not object to the reso-

Ar. HOUSION said he should not object to the reso-lution if the gentleman would modify it so that there would be no trouble about the compensation to be paid. Mr. HARRIS then modified his resolution so as to pay the same rate of compensation paid to the reporters of

Mr. HOUSTON hoped, by unanimous consent, the committee on the Judiciary would be granted the same anthority.

No objection being made, the request of Mr. Ho was acquiesced in, and the resolution was adopted.

REPORTS FROM COMMPTTERS. The committees being called for reports of a private

The committees being called for reports of a private nature.

Mr. PHILIPS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of James P. Cook; and it was committed.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Chains, reported a bill for the relief of Francis A. Gibbons and Francis X. Kelly; and It was committed.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a register for the schooner William A. Hamil; and it was taken up and passed.

Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Fublic Lands, reported back Senate bill for the relief of Theresa Dardenne, widow of Abraham Dardenne, deceased, and their children; and it was committed.

Also, reported back Senate bill to revive and extend an act entitled "An act for the relief of the representatives of John Donnelson, Stephen Head, and others," approved May 24, 1824, and the several acts continuing the same; and it was committed.

Mr. HOLSDON, of Alabarea from the Committee on the Religious of Alabarea from the Religious of Alabarea from the Committee of Alabarea from the Religious of Alabarea from the Religious of Alabarea from the

proved May 24, 1824, and the several acts continuing the same; and it was committed.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to compensate the State of New Jersey for the use of the court rooms for the United States court in the State house at Trenton, in said State, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, moved that it be laid on the table; which motion did not prevail—ayes 55, nose 66.

55, noes 66.

The question recurring upon its passage—
Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar; which motion was not agreed to—ayes 62, noes

The bill was then passed.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Lott Hall, deceased; and it was committed.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a hill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a had warrant to Daniel Davis; and it was committed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill for the relief of Thomas L. Disharoon; and it was committed.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill appropriating \$700 to

Mr. MAISHALL, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill appropriating \$700 to Wm. B. Whiting, to be used in experiments under the direction of the Secretary of War; and it was committed. Mr. BUFFIN FON, of Massachusetts, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of James Vaughn; and it was committed.

Mr. SPANTON, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Joshua Fish; and it was committed.

Mr. BOCOCE, of Virginia, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the amendment of the Sen-

Naval Affairs, reported back the amendment of the Sen ate to the bill of the House for the relief of G. W. Pal

mer and others.

[The amendment directs the accounting officers of the treasury to allow all payments made since the 1st day of July, 1854, to the clerks and assistants to pursers at the several may yards in the United States at \$700 per annum, and to clerk to convenience of the rest of the several may be num, and to cierks to commanders and cierks of havy-yards at the rate of \$1,200 per annum; and that herea-ter the pay of the first class shall be \$750, and of the lat-ter, \$1,200 per annum.]

Mr. HOUSTON raised a point of order that the charac-ter of the bill had been changed by the amendment of the Senate, and that it was now a public bill, and should go to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the ders and clerk

The SPEAKER decided that the point of order was not

well taken.

Mr. HOUSTON appealed from the decision of the pending which, MILLSON, of Virginia, moved that the appeal be

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, moved that the appeal he laid on the table; which motion was agreed to.

The question being on agreeing to the amondment, Mr. JUNES, of Tonnessee, moved that if he laid on the table; which motion did not prevail—year 80, nays 87. The amendment was then rejected—ayes 54, noor 79. Mr. HOPKINS, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing Townsend Harris, United States consul-general at Japan, and H. C. J. Heuskin, his interpreter, respectively, to accept presents from the Queen of England; and it was taken up and passed.

Mr. BILANCH, of North Carolina, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill for the relief of Thomas nittee, reported back Senate bill for the relief of Thomas W. Ward, late United States consul at Panama; and it

W. Ward, late United States consul at Panama; and a was committed.

Mr. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee or Invalid Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Excited Junes; and it was committed.

Mr. FIORENCE, of Pennsylvania, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Sarah Hildreth; and it was committed.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, from the same commit-

Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, from the same commit-tee, reported a bill granting a persion to Moses Grooms; and it was committeel.

Mr. EDIE, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill for the relief of James G. Holmes, [This bill provides that the patent of James G. Holmes, obtained in 1844, for an improvement in chairs for inva-lids, for fourteen years, which has now express; shall be extended for seven years under the rules in force for the extension of patents, as if he had made ap-plication previous to its expiration, as required by law, provided the application be made within thirty days after the approval of the bill.

e approval of the bill.] Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, moved that the bill be

it upon its passage.

Mr. EDIE moved that it be referred to the Committee the Whole on the Private Calendar.

After a brief discussion,

Mr. EDIE withdrey his motion to refer it to the Com

attee of the Whole on the Private Calendar; when Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, renewed the motion chiels did not prevail—ayes 58, noss 67. The question recurring on the third reading of the

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that it be laid the table ; which motion was rejected -ayes 42, nos Mr. WASHBURNE then called for the reading of the

Mr. KEIIT, of South Carolina, moved to reconsider he wote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed; he worked to be engrossed; Mr. JONES, of Pennsylvania, moved that that motion he laid on the table; pending which,